revenues. The poorest people have to pay for his fishing in Ireland and his other foreign tours.

The coming to a state of a Viceroy or some other distinguished visitor involves mad expenditure. Lord Irwin's visit to Xavanagar alone cost 27 *lakhs* of rupees. It included the purchase of thirty-four new cars, of which two w[T]ere Rolls and four were Lanchesters, and a new ship. Rs.i 00,000 were spent on the state banquet.

In 1926-7 1-5 per cent, was spent on education; 0-9 per cent, on medicine. There were sixteen dispensaries as compared to twenty-nine liquor shops. But let us turn to some general considerations.

Slavery is not uncommon in the states. We have seen the figures for Bikanir. At Geneva in 1926 it was said that slavery "in the ordinary sense does not exist in the states" and that the Government of India were satisfied that this was the case, but were prepared to "urge the rulers of the states to institute reforms where necessary." Despite this repudiation there are 160,735 slaves in the Rajputana states, known under various names and found in the palaces of the rajahs and their feudatories. Their conditions are such as those I have already referred to in the case of Bikanir. *Begar* or forced labour is little better than slavery. The depressed classes, nearly 18 per cent, of the population of Rajputana, are the main sufferers from this imposition. But *begar* is only being stopped with some difficulty in British India. \Vhen the Viceroy visits a state, the railroad may be lined with men caught for forced labour, standing with torches in their hands and their backs to the train. Artisans, cultivators and other manual labourers are also required to render unpaid or ill-paid service of a compulsory nature. In the factories of Rajputana, 1,021 children under fourteen are employed.

The communal aspect of the states is interesting. The Nizam